

# THE CYNTHIANA NEWS.

VOL. XX.

CYNTHIANA, KY., OCTOBER 20, 1870.

NO. 33

## CYNTHIANA NEWS.

A. J. MOREY,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
TERMS.  
The Cynthiana News is published weekly  
\$2 per annum in advance.

Rates of Advertising  
PER SQUARE OF 10 LINES.

One insertion	\$1.00
Three months	4.00
Six months	7.00
Twelve months	10.00
Obituary Notices	0.50

Job Work executed with neatness  
and dispatch, on reasonable terms.  
The News has been incorporated by  
the Legislature of Kentucky and can pub-  
lish legal advertisements.

## Kentucky Central Rail Road

UP TRAINS.

Leave Covington at 7.30 a.m. and 1.40 p.m.  
Arrive at Cynthiana at 10.25 a.m. and 4.35 p.m.  
Leave Cynthiana at 12.00 noon, and  
8.10 p.m.  
Arrive at Nicholasville at 12.45 p.m. and  
7.10 p.m.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Nicholasville at 4.50 a.m. and 1.00 p.m.  
Leave Lexington at 7.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m.  
Arrive at Cynthiana at 8.35 a.m. and 4.35 p.m.  
Arrive at Covington at 11.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.

Both trains run through between  
Covington and Nicholasville.

C. L. DONNALLY.

Resident Dentist, Cynthiana, Ky.  
Office on Pike street, over Cox's Dry  
Goods Store. May 27-17.

HILL & SMITH,  
WHOLESALE GROCER,  
AND  
LIQUOR DEALERS.  
No. 19 & 21 Pike street, Covington, Ky.  
Storage and Commission  
March 26-60.

B. K. REYNOLDS;  
Distiller and Manufacturer  
Pure Bourbon  
AND  
Rye Whisky.  
Boyd's Station,  
HARRISON COUNTY, KY.  
December 16, 1869-17.

Desirable City Property for Sale  
THE undersigned having purchased the  
Harrison Hotel and intending in future  
to apply all his time, talent and attention  
to the keeping of First Class Hotel, he  
desires of selling the House and lot of  
ground, containing Garages, upon the corner  
of Main and Mill streets, in Cynthiana, Ky.,  
and being the same property occupied as a  
residence by Leon C. Brown. The House is a  
good substantial brick, in good repair,  
and has all the necessary out buildings,  
consisting of Kitchen, Smoke-house, &c. A  
never failing well of water is on the lot,  
and a large and well selected assortment of  
fruit trees, grape-vines and currant bushes,  
beautifully and abounding the premises. Per-  
sons desiring this description of property  
will do well to call upon the undersigned  
at his Store House on Main Street, who  
will take great pleasure in giving all desired  
information, or if desirable will accompany  
any person as may wish to purchase  
under the entire premises. Terms reasonable.  
Payments easy. Call on or address  
H. C. NEIBEL,  
Main Street, Cynthiana, Ky.  
Jan 17-1870.

John L. Lehman,  
CONFECTIONER,  
No. 507 Madison Street,  
COVINGTON, KY.  
Weddings and Parties Furnished in  
the Latest Style.  
June 8, 1870.

Queen City Copper Works  
Rooney & Shadinger,  
(Late of James H. H. & Co.)  
Coppersmiths,  
S. W. Cor. Pearl and Lawrence  
CINCINNATI, Ohio.  
Manufacturers of  
ENGINE & DISTILLERY WORK  
Of all kinds, such as  
Alcohol Stills, Columns, Pumps of  
all kinds, Steamboat Coal Oil,  
Chemical & Brewery Work  
Soda Fountains and Generators made to  
order and repaired at short notice.  
March 26-17

HAIR GOODS.  
LADIES BAZAAR,  
No. 33 East 5th Street,  
COVINGTON, KY.

LADIES Hair Goods in every variety.  
Ladies Hair Braids, Curls, Chignons,  
Switches, Nets, Puffs, Combs, Brushes,  
Carriers, Crimpers, Hair Dressings, Hair  
Restoratives, Hair Dyes, &c., &c.

ANY DESIGN IN  
HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.  
All work warranted as represented.  
MRS. A. BURT.  
P. O. Box No. 66, Covington, Ky.  
Mar. 31, 1870-17.

Subscription to the Cynthiana  
News \$2 a year in advance.

## H. D. FRISBIE,

CYNTHIANA, KY.  
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Coal  
Youghiogheny, Coalburg and Honey-  
well cannel, by the car load, or cart load for  
cash only. As is well known I can and  
will undersell any and every other coal  
dealer. I mean what I say when I say I will  
sell for cash only, as I cannot and will not  
sell on time to any one.  
November 25, 1869.

## DREXELIUS & MABUS

Fashionable  
Merchant Tailors  
AND DEALERS IN  
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,  
SOUTH-EAST COR. MADISON & SIXTH STS.,  
COVINGTON, KY.  
March 21, 1870.

## MANHOOD.

### HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED

JUST published, second edition, Dr  
J. LEWIS, (204 pages). The Medical  
Companion and Guide to Health, on the  
radical cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency,  
Neurotic, Mental and Physical  
Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.,  
and the Venereal and Syphilitic Maladies,  
with plain and clear directions for the  
speedy cure of Secondary Symptoms, Gon-  
orrhea, Gleet, Stricture, and all diseases  
of the skin, such as Scurfy, Scrofula, Claps,  
Boils, Blotches, and pimples on the face and  
body, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, in-  
duced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.  
The celebrated author in this admirable  
Treatise clearly demonstrates, from a forty  
years' successful practice, that the alarming  
consequences of self-abuse may be radically  
cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once  
simple, certain and effectual, by means of  
which every sufferer, no matter what his  
condition may be, can be effectually cured,  
cheaply, privately and radically. This  
Book should be in the hands of every youth  
and every man in the land.  
Sent under seal in a plain envelope.  
Price 50 cents.  
Address, DR. LEWIS,  
No. 7 Broad St., New York.  
40 years' private practice.  
March 10, 1870-17.

## N. W. HORSE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
Patent Hammered Horse Nails.  
OUR Nails are manufactured entirely  
from "Bacon" Iron, and are unsur-  
passed by any and in market. They are the  
"STANDARD" HORSE NAIL.  
Office, 68 West Van Buren Street, Factory,  
35 to 45 West Van Buren Street, corner Clinton  
Street, Chicago, N. CORWELL, Pres.  
A. W. KINGSLAND, Secy.  
G. W. M. LEE, Supt.  
Send for sample and price list.  
April 21, 1870-60.

## Robert Wood & Co.

PHILADELPHIA  
ORNAMENTAL  
IRON WORKS  
Garden & Cemetery Adornments,  
AST. WROUGHT IRON AND WIRE  
RAILINGS, FOUNTAINS, VASES,  
VERANDAS, SETTEES, ARBOURS,  
JARS, SUMMER II  
IRON STAIRS,  
Spiral and straight, in every variety  
of pattern. New and improved styles of Hall  
Racks, Managers, Stable Fixtures, Stall  
Dividers, &c.  
PATENT WARE WORK.  
Railing, Staircase, Doors and Window  
Grates, Farm Fencing, &c.  
Bronze Work.  
Having fitted up our Foundry with special  
reference to the above class of work, we  
are now prepared to fill with promptness  
all orders for Bronze castings of Statuary,  
colossal, heroic, and life size.  
ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.  
The largest assortment to be found in the  
United States, all of which are executed  
with the express view of pleasing the taste,  
while they combine all the requisites of  
beauty and substantial construction.  
Purchasers may rely on having all articles  
carefully boxed and shipped to the  
place of destination.  
Designs will be sent to those who wish  
to make a selection.  
May 5, 1870-60.

## J. AND A. FENNELL,

(Opposite Commercial Bank.)  
Keep constantly on hand a full assortment of  
Saddles, Harness, Trunks,  
Valises, Carpet Sacks, Riddles, Collars,  
Brushes, Combs, Spurs, Blankets, and  
every thing in the Saddle and Harness line.  
May 17-17.

## J. B. Kirkpatrick.

COOPER.  
DEALER IN COOPERAGE,  
Between Scott and Madison, and  
Seventh and Eighth Sts.,  
In rear of Brewster's Coal Yard,  
COVINGTON, KY.

## Joseph Woolwender,

Wagon Maker.  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens  
of Cynthiana and vicinity, that he is  
prepared to do all kind of work in his line,  
such as making wagons, plows, buggies,  
and every thing usually made by a wagon  
maker.  
Repairing done on short notice.  
Terms reasonable.  
Shop on Walnut Street, with Geo. Herr,  
Sept. 15, 1870-60.

## COOK & ASHBROOK.

August 18, 1870-17.

## CYNTHIANA NEWS.

CYNTHIANA, - - OCTOBER 20, 1870  
A. J. MOREY, EDITOR.



The Cynthiana "News" has the  
largest Circulation of any Paper in Harri-  
son county, or in the Sixth Congressional  
District.

## Death of General Robert E. Lee.

There will be mourning throughout  
the land of the pine and palm to day  
for the death of another great and  
good man. Nor will the grief for  
this calamity be sectional in its na-  
ture, for here in the North, wherever  
justice has assumed the place of  
prejudice, the name of General Lee  
is the synonym for every virtue which  
mortal man possesses. As indicated  
by our dispatches elsewhere, General  
Robert Edmund Lee died at Lexing-  
ton, Va., Wednesday morning at the  
ripe and honored age of sixty-three.  
This event was not altogether unex-  
pected. A little less than two weeks  
ago the announcement was made  
that General Lee had suffered a paralytic  
stroke, and that his life was  
despaired of. But his physicians  
announced that paralysis was not his  
disease. He rallied again. The  
shadow which the intelligence of his  
misfortune created soon passed away,  
and the event was well-nigh forgot-  
ten. The labor, the anxiety, the  
exposure and the service of years  
had broken, however, a constitution  
of iron and a will almost irresistible,  
and the veteran who had faced death  
so often surrendered Wednesday  
morning, and passed from the scenes of  
life. His disease was pronounced  
congestion of the brain.

When one so noted and one so well  
known to all the country is stricken  
down, there is a call for more than a  
passing notice. General Lee was  
born in the State of Virginia in  
1808, and was a lineal descendant of  
the grand old family of the "Lords  
of Virginia," whose ancestry date to  
the birth of the State, and whose  
deeds in the Revolution have made  
them famous in its history. He was  
the son of Henry Lee, the friend of  
Washington. In 1822 he was appoint-  
ed a cadet in the Military Academy  
at West Point, and in 1829 was re-  
ceived into the United States army as  
Second Lieutenant. His promotion  
carried him to a Captaincy in  
1828, which position he held until  
the breaking out of the war in Mex-  
ico, in 1846, which opened a fine field  
for renown to the young and ambi-  
tious soldier. He went to Mexico as  
Chief Engineer of the army under  
Scott. At Cerro Gordo his bravery  
won him a Major's rank, and gallant  
conduct at Contreras and Churubusco  
made him a Lieutenant Colonel. His  
career in Mexico was one of triumph,  
and no braver man marched with  
that little army from Vera Cruz to  
the Garita San Cosmo of the city of  
the Montezumas. He distinguished  
himself at Chapultepec, and his ser-  
vices received recognition in the  
shape of a Colonel's commission.  
Returning from Mexico, he held the  
position of Member of the Board of  
Army Engineers until 1852, when he  
was appointed to the Superintendent-  
cy of the Military Academy at  
West Point. It was here that his  
rebellion found him. For him there  
was no choice. Believing in the  
sovereignty of his State, devoted to  
her interests, and maintaining that  
to the State the citizen owed his first  
allegiance, he tendered his resigna-  
tion in March, 1861, and laid his  
sword at the feet of Virginia, then  
arming for her struggle with the  
general government. This a descen-  
dant of the family which had shed its  
blood in building up the Republic of  
the Western World was one of the  
first to rally to the defense of a sover-  
eignty which sought to annul a  
contract which it conceived to have  
been violated. Virginia joyfully wel-  
comed her son, and appointed him to  
the command of her armies. In the  
summer of 1861 he was sent into the  
mountainous district to defend the  
State against the invasion of the  
army which moved upon the Nation-  
al Road through West Virginia. Owing  
to insufficient force he was unable  
to accomplish much. Returning  
to Richmond, he busied himself  
with organizing and equipping the  
armies of the Confederacy. In the  
spring of 1862, McClellan advanced  
upon the Chickahominy, and the first  
struggle for Richmond took place.  
At the battle of Seven Pines, General  
Joe E. Johnson received a wound,  
and the command of the army de-  
volved upon General Lee. McClellan  
had been his classmate and friend,  
and together they had gone as bosom  
companions to witness the wonder-  
ful warfare in the Crimea, and learn

military science at the siege of Se-  
bastopol. Those "Seven days of  
Richmond" will never be forgotten,  
nor need it be told how Lee routed  
the army of McClellan, and drove it  
back crushed and bleeding upon the  
James, thereby saving the Capital.

In August of the same year Lee,  
still at the head of the army, drove  
Pope back upon Washington. In  
the winter of 1862 he defeated Burn-  
side at Fredericksburg, and Hooker  
at Chancellorsville in May, 1863.  
Twice he endeavored to carry the war  
across the Potomac. Once in the  
summer of '62, when he invaded  
Maryland and fought the disastrous  
battle of Antietam, and once in the  
summer of '63 when he penetrated  
to Pennsylvania and suffered a crush-  
ing defeat at Gettysburg.

In May, 1864, came those terrible  
battles of the Wilderness, where  
Grant found a holocaust for his giant  
armies, and the country learned what  
was meant by setting numerical  
strength against generalship. With  
his shattered army, carrying the  
Confederacy in his arms, Lee retreat-  
ed to the line of the James, and from  
the 8th of May, 1864, to the 2d of  
April, 1865, now Commander-in-  
Chief of the Armies of the Confed-  
eracy, devoted his energies to the  
defense of Petersburg and Richmond.  
But military skill, bravery and de-  
votion could not hold against such  
odds as were brought against him.  
His worn out, ragged, half fed army  
stood by his side until the Confed-  
eracy crumbled and went to pieces.  
On the 9th of April he capitulated,  
and with that surrender died forever  
the hopes of the Southern Independ-  
ence.

The close of the war did not find  
General Lee a suppliant at the feet  
of the Government against which he  
had rebelled; he simply accepted the  
situation, and without sacrificing  
his manhood, he betook himself to  
the restoration of his fortunes, and  
devoted himself to the building up  
of the South. It was in this regard  
that he showed his sterling worth  
and won for himself so many friends  
in the North. Eschewing politics,  
he entered the inviting fields of  
literature, and on the 2d of October  
was made President of Washington  
College, at Lexington, Virginia. Occa-  
sionally his voice went out to the  
world, but it was only to give  
advice and counsel to the people  
whom he loved so well. Here, as  
well as in the field, he was the true  
friend of the South. He was not one  
of those who felt at the end of the  
war that there was nothing to live  
for, but turning to peaceful pursuits  
he saw the College, over which he  
was called to preside, grow from a  
weak tendril to a mighty oak, and  
second to no institution of learning  
in the land. His plans for the future  
were manifold. Of these, the Con-  
vention which sat in our city last  
week had proof. All this while Gen-  
eral Lee kept himself aloof from the  
world of politics, strife and intrigue,  
and though his potent influence was  
felt throughout the South, he, him-  
self, like the hero of Childe Harold,  
was reserved and retired.

And the soft, quiet hamlet where he dwelt  
was one of that complexion which seemed  
made  
For one who, having his mortality felt  
had sought a refuge from his hopes de-  
cayed?

It is scarcely possible within the  
limited space of a journal to pro-  
nounce such an eulogium as General  
Lee deserves at our hands, nor can  
we enter into such detail of his life  
and career as might be considered  
necessary to logically establish his  
claims as a military chieftain. The  
world knows of his virtues and his  
private worth, and the men who have  
commanded armies can bear witness  
to his valor and skill as a man of  
arms. He was the great General of  
the rebellion, and compared with  
him the bloody Corporal who sits in  
the White House to-day sinks in the  
scale as would a John Bullour of  
Burley, if weighed with Mithridates.  
It was his strategy and superior  
military knowledge which kept the  
banner of the South aloft so long,  
and the campaign of the Wilderness,  
the defense of Richmond, and the  
bold advances into Maryland and  
Pennsylvania, which only failed be-  
cause of insufficient numbers, estab-  
lished him long before the close of  
the war as one whom the powerful  
press of England might well pro-  
claim "the Great Captain of the  
Age." There is no man so bigoted  
to-day as to not believe that if Grant  
had commanded the ill-provided, half  
fed army which stood like a wall of  
fire around Richmond, and the com-  
mand of that Grand Army which  
went down into the Wilderness could  
have been given to Lee, the flag of  
the Union would have floated over  
the Confederate Capital long before  
it did. But a point so well estab-  
lished, and so generally conceded,  
need not be argued. Lee was the  
great General of the war, and it did  
not require the testimony of the  
brave Sherman to determine that  
fact.

We look upon the death of Gener-  
al Lee as a great calamity to the  
people of the South. His example

to them was incalculable in its re-  
sults, and it was upon such men that  
the South was wont to lean in this  
hour of her humiliation and woe.  
No event which could have befallen  
that section could have created such  
a profound feeling, and even here in  
the North, where many men were  
disposed to look upon the brave old  
warrior as a misguided, but never-  
theless, honest man, a sympathy will  
be created as great almost as though  
one had been taken from the very  
head of the government. Such was  
the private life, the public character,  
and the devotion to principle of this  
great and good man, that nowhere  
in all the land will the intelligence  
of his death be received save with  
feelings of profound sorrow and re-  
gret.

## MURDER BY WHOLESALE.

### Black Devils Loose in South Caro- lina.

On yesterday afternoon a gentle-  
man from Barnwell county, South  
Carolina, arrived in this city, bringing  
intelligence of two horrible murders  
which had been committed in that  
county during the night previous.  
From this gentleman's story it ap-  
pears that on last Monday night,  
about half past seven o'clock, two  
colored desperadoes, named Lewis  
McCreery and Juba Johnson, and  
armed to the teeth, visited the house  
of a colored man living at Windsor,  
a Station on the South Carolina Rail-  
road, in Barnwell county, and distant  
about twenty-five miles from this  
city. Stopping a short distance  
from the cabin they called the inmate  
by name, and asked him to come out,  
as they wished to see him on busi-  
ness.

Either from fear that foul play was  
intended, or from habitual caution,  
the negro when he came from his  
house brought his gun along with  
him. As soon as he came where  
McCreery and Johnson were stand-  
ing they engaged him in conversa-  
tion and one of them asked permis-  
sion to examine the fire arm. With-  
out waiting for a reply he snatched  
the gun away and the two assassins  
commenced firing upon the victim  
with their revolvers. He must have  
been mortally wounded or killed by  
the first two or three shots, but the  
ruffians continued firing until no less  
than fourteen shots had pierced his  
body.

Leaving the body of the murdered  
man where it fell, the colored thugs  
resumed their march, and at about  
ten o'clock at night they arrived  
near the house of a white man, living  
a few miles from the house of the  
negro they had killed. Here their  
murderous tactics were repeated but  
with less success than in the first  
instance.

Hailing as before, they called the  
man out and asked him to give them  
a chew of tobacco. Almost imme-  
diately they fired upon him, but for-  
tunately their aim was defective,  
and the man was only wounded, not  
killed. He managed to retreat into  
the house, and barricading it, armed  
himself, and set the ruffians at de-  
fiance. Deeming it unwise to continue  
the attack, the thugs retreated and  
sought bloodshed in another quarter.

At about half past eleven or  
twelve o'clock the assassins halted  
in front of the cabin of another ne-  
gro some miles distant, and woke  
him up and called him out of the  
house. As soon as he came fairly  
into view they fired upon him and  
killed him—shooting him in several  
places. At this house the ruffians  
seem to have become surfeited with  
blood, and determined to suspend  
their murderous operations. They  
retreated in the direction of the  
Edisto River, and nothing more, we  
believe, has been seen of them.

In the meantime information of the  
first murder was circulated among  
the people of the settlement in which  
it had been committed, and a strong  
and well armed party of white men  
and negroes organized and started  
in pursuit of the Ku Klux, Thugs, or  
assassins. Guided by torch light  
they succeeded in tracing the villains  
from the house where the first negro  
was killed, until they came to the  
residence of the white man whom  
they had wounded. They found the  
man still intrenched in his house,  
with his arms by his side ready for  
use, if another attack upon him  
should be threatened. When he saw  
the posse approaching his house he  
thought that his former assailants had  
returned, and he came near firing  
upon one of the party—a Mr. Bar-  
nett—before he could be convinced  
that he was mistaken.

From this place the murderers  
were tracked to the house of the  
second negro who had been killed,  
and from there the trail was followed  
until the Edisto River was reached.  
At this point it was discovered that  
the assassins had gone up the river  
in the direction of the Charlotte,  
Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

While the main body of the pursu-  
ers followed up the trail through the  
country, one of their number—Mr.  
John A. Burnett—got on the cars at  
the nearest station and came to this  
city, that he might post our police

and have the negroes arrested if they  
came to Augusta by railroad.

Lewis McCreery is described as a  
large heavy built and very black  
negro; Juba Johnson is rather short  
and stout.

The negroes are said to have been  
quiet and harmless. No cause for  
their death can be assigned, unless it  
was the result of a private feud be-  
tween themselves and their murder-  
ers.

## HUSBANDS AND THEIR HAB- ITS.

### How to Leave Home in the Morn- ing—Influence of Kindness and Politeness.

Some husbands never leave home  
in the morning without kissing their  
wives and bidding them "good-by,  
dear," in the tones of unwearied  
love; and whether it be policy or  
fact, it has all the effect of fact, and  
those husbands are generally pleasant  
ones, provided always that the wives  
are appreciative, and welcome the  
discipline in a kindly spirit. We  
know an old gentleman who lived  
with his wife over fifty years, and  
never left home without the kiss and  
the "good-by, dear." Some husbands  
shake hands with their wives and  
hurry off as fast as possible, as though  
the effort were a something that they  
were anxious to forget, holding their  
heads down and darting around the  
first corner. Some husbands will  
leave home without saying any thing  
at all, but thinking a good deal, as  
evinced by their turning round at  
the last point of observation and  
waving an adieu at the pleasant face  
or faces at the window. Some hus-  
bands never say a word, rising from  
the breakfast-table with the lofty in-  
difference of a lord, and going out  
with the heartless disregard of those  
left behind. It is a fortunate thing  
for their wives that they can find  
sympathy elsewhere. Some husbands  
never leave home without some un-  
kind word or look, apparently think-  
ing that such a course will keep  
things straight in their absence. Then,  
on returning, some husbands come  
home pleasant and happy, un-  
molested by the world; some sulky  
and surly with its disappointment. Some  
husbands bring home a newspaper or  
a book, and bury themselves for the  
evenings in its contents. Some hus-  
bands are called away every evening  
by business or social engagements;  
some doze in speechless stupidity on  
the sofa until bed time. Some hus-  
bands are curious to learn of their  
wives what has transpired through  
the day; others are attracted by  
nothing short of a child's tumbling  
down stairs or the house taking fire.  
"Depend upon it," says Doctor  
Spencer, "that home is the happiest  
where kindness, and interest, and  
politeness, and attention are the rule  
on the part of husbands—of course  
all the responsibility rests with them  
—and temptation finds no footing  
there."

## Female Bandits of Koordistan.

One Major Milligan, who has just  
written a book entitled Wild Life  
Among the Koords, gives a painfully  
minute argument intended to demon-  
strate that the Garden of Eden corre-  
sponded with the high plateau of  
America! Of the Koords his ac-  
count is very unfavorable. The kind  
of highway robbery practiced by the  
women of the country appears to  
have particularly irritated him. "The  
culprits," he says, "the brigands, in  
this case are young women, who set  
out on plaudering pursuits in order  
to turn a dishonest penny. A troop  
of fair bandits take up a station at  
the river (there particularly) to wait  
for the arrival of the doomed travel-  
er. As soon as the veiled ones an-  
nounce his approach the fair troop starts  
off to meet him, welcoming him with  
dances and with fiery glances of ir-  
resistible power. He is compelled to  
stop, as a matter of course, and the  
fair maids then politely request him  
to alight from his horse. No sooner  
has the bewildered victim, uncon-  
scious of his fate, put his foot on the  
ground than he finds himself at close  
quarters with the whole troop. Im-  
mediately he is stripped of all he has  
on his back, and is left in that primi-  
tive state in which Adam was at one  
time." The Major devotes many  
pages to the quasi-devil-worship of  
the Yesids. This seems, in fact, to  
be a kind of Manicheism. "The  
Yesids infer that as in the long run  
it is doubtful whether God or Satan  
will get the upper hand, logically  
they endeavor to conciliate the lat-  
ter." Hence they never allow the  
devil to be mentioned disrespectfully.  
The peacock is taken as the symbol  
of Lucifer.

## Safe of Stock, Crop, &c.

Col. L. B. Offutt, auctioneer, fur-  
nish as the following report of the  
sale of the effects of the late E. D. Nall,  
near Stamping Ground, on Wednes-  
day last: Horses \$80 to \$156, 2 and 3  
year old mules \$90 to \$160, cattle  
64 cents, hog, weighing about 250  
pounds, 7 cents, corn \$1.90 per bar-  
rel in field, wheat \$1.25 to \$1.28 per  
bushel; oats 45 cents, hay \$10 per ton.  
Sale made on four months credit.  
Large crowd in attendance.—George-  
town Times.

## A Murderous Sea Flower.

One of the exquisite wonders of the  
sea is called the opellet, and is about  
as large as the German aster, looking  
indeed, very much like one. Imagine  
a very large double aster, with ever  
so many long petals of a light green,  
glossy as satin, and each one tipped  
with a rose color. These lovely petals  
do not lie quietly in their places like  
those of the aster in your garden, but  
wave about in the water, while the  
opellet generally clings to a rock.—  
How innocent and lovely it looks on  
its rocky bed! Who would suspect  
that it could eat anything grosser  
than dew or sunshine? But those  
beautiful, waving arms as you call  
them, have another use besides look-  
ing pretty. They have to provide  
food for a large open mouth, which  
is hidden deep down among them—  
so well hidden that one can scarcely  
find it. Well do they perform their  
duty, for the instant a foolish little  
fishlet touches one of the rosy tips  
he is struck with poison as fatal to  
him as lightning. He immediately  
becomes numb, and in a moment  
stops struggling, and then the other  
beautiful arms wrap themselves  
around him, and he is drawn into the  
huge greedy mouth and is seen no  
more. Then the lovely arms unclose  
and wave again in the water, looking  
as innocent and harmless as though  
they had never touched a fish.

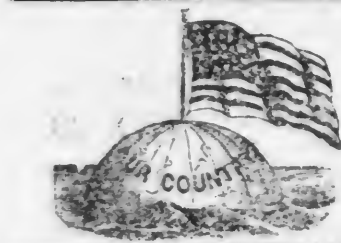
## The Dyspeptic.

The trials and sufferings of the  
Dyspeptic can only be realized by  
those so unfortunate as to be afflicted  
by this disease, and yet how many  
of them suffer and continue to suffer!  
Why they do this so patiently it is  
impossible to tell. It may be from  
ignorance of any certain remedy, or  
it may be from prejudice against the  
use of a Patent Medicine. Hood's  
German Bitters has cured thousands  
of the worse cases of Dyspepsia, and  
each day adds new names to the  
record of its usefulness. Give the  
Bitters a trial. For sale by all drug-  
gists. They are not a Whisky drink.

## The Kansas Democrats have nominated Mrs. Ellen P. White for Superintendent of Schools.



A. J. MOREY, EDITOR.



FOR CONGRESS.  
W. E. ARTHUR.  
Of Kenton County.

The Cynthiana "News" has the largest circulation of any paper in Harrison county, or in the Sixth Congressional District.

COL. F. L. JONES.

We publish in another column an excellent letter from this gentleman. He has withdrawn from the Congressional race, and left the track open to Judge Arthur. We are pleased with the tone and spirit of the letter. He has placed himself on the road to preferment.

We have raised the name of W. E. Arthur, as the Democratic candidate for Congress. We hope he may prove himself worthy the honor, which we feel certain a united Democracy will give him.

All discord and strife should now be dismissed from the Democratic ranks, and let us pull together for the good of the country, and our time honored party and its principles.

## DEATH OF ROBERT E. LEE.

On Wednesday morning, October 12th, General Robert Edward Lee departed this life at his home in Lexington, Va. At the time of his death, he had reached the advanced age of sixty-three years. His services in the cause of the South will never be forgotten by the people for whose honor and rights he unflinchingly stood. Every child in the land is familiar with the name and the fame of Robert E. Lee. At the intelligence of the death of one so well known and loved, every heart is stricken with sadness, and mourning is felt throughout the land.

When the many and signal victories, which this great captain won on the sanguinary field of battle, are recalled more vividly, by his death, to our recollection, we are forced to admire the wonderful military genius of his extraordinary mind. The cause so long and ably upheld by his matchless generalship, has passed into history—there let it stand as it may; let it be damned as a hateful rebellion, or lamented as an unsuccessful revolution; let it pass down the corridors of time with the acclamations of the world, or the anathemas of mankind, whatever it may be declared by the verdict of posterity; it will pass onward before the eyes of coming ages with many a glorious deed, and many a noble martyr, to illustrate its eventful scenes, but with nothing more beautiful and glorious to adorn it than the character and transcendent genius of ROBERT E. LEE.

Every man, whose bosom has thrilled at the name of Lee, and in whose heart throbs a feeling of admiration, of veneration and love for the departed soldier and Christian, to-day mourns the loss of the distinguished dead. The genius, the character, and achievements of Robert E. Lee have gained a renown, and a name, whose immaculate luster can never be sullied by the defeat of the task to which his mighty energies were bent. Friend and foe, with a verdict approaching to unanimity, accord to him a name, so pure, so exalted, that it calls forth respect and admiration, apart from the cause he defended.

The true children of the South will, in all time, point with pride and gratitude, and reverence, to a name whose luster, spotless and undimmed by disaster or death, shall stand forth, in bold relief, on the historian's page, as an illustrious example of matchless genius, unequalled prowess, heroic devotion, scrupulous truthfulness, and unflinching fidelity to principle.

## Confectioner.

Mr. John Lehman, has established himself in Covington, Kentucky, in the Confectionery and Bakery business. John prides himself particularly upon his style of getting up and setting a Wedding Table. He has six hundred china and silver pieces, and they are of the finest and best quality. Any of our friends who wishes to get married in the best style should employ John Lehman.

## DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES!



Indiana is Democratic!

## GOOD NEWS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The news from Indiana, is glorious. The Democracy have carried the State by a majority of 2,500. The Legislature is Democratic. One more move against radicalism will wipe it entirely out. The Democracy have five Congressmen, and made a gain of one.

Pennsylvania has done gloriously. In that State the Democracy have gained five Congressmen, and the election is so close that it is believed that the Democracy have a clear majority in the State.

The Democracy in Ohio have lost nothing. They stand as heretofore.

## 6TH KENTUCKY DISTRICT POLITICS.

Colonel Jones Withdraws from the Contest.

My Friends and Fellow Democrats of the Sixth District of Kentucky:

The unfortunate condition of our party arrests my serious consideration. I made the contest for the nomination to Congress under disadvantages and difficulties, and, in my judgment, achieved a decided triumph. I am in no way responsible for what occurred at Walton on the 27th ult., and at Newport on the 6th inst., in the attempt to organize a fair and competent Convention. My honorable opponent and myself had conceded to each other our delegated strength in all the counties except that of Boone. In that county the Chairman of the Executive Committee had ordered an election in the precincts and that whoever received the majority in each, should receive the votes of that precinct in the Congressional Convention. There was almost universal objection to this mode, believed to have been ordered in the interest of Judge Arthur and unsustained by the Committee itself.

A mass meeting was therefore held, largely representing the people, which ordered a primary election, and that whoever received a majority of the votes cast should be entitled to all the votes of the county in the Congressional Convention. They also ordered that the people should vote whether they sustained the order of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, or that of the mass meeting. The election was held, and I received a majority of about three to one over Judge Arthur, as also did the proposition to sustain the mass meeting over that of the Chairman of the Committee. This vote of the people was then indorsed by a majority of the Committee itself. After the meeting at Walton, and before that at Newport, the same majority of the Executive Committee of Boone county, to make the voice of the people more distinctly understood, called another mass meeting, which was one of the largest, I am informed, ever held in the county, and it was there resolved that the will of the people had been expressed in the primary election that I was entitled to the whole delegation (thirty votes), and that "no other delegation from the county of Boone should be received in the Convention to assemble at Newport." The people had thus spoken in two mass meetings, and by a vote at the polls, and their action was finally sanctioned by the Committee itself. I could not, therefore, consent, in justice to this noble county, that any Convention should be organized excluding her thirty delegates, as expressly instructed by her people for myself. I deeply deplore the dissensions which took place at Walton and Newport, and I did not desire any delegation from Kenton, except upon the distinct proposition that a minority delegation from Boone was to be admitted, which was against the express wish of the people, believing that the only principle upon which they could be admitted was by pro rata representation, and if Judge Arthur was entitled to one in Boone, I was in Kenton. If the mode of a primary election which Judge Arthur's friends adopted in Kenton was fair in that county, it was certainly fair in Boone. Even if the committee had been unanimous for the precinct elections, it was but the agent of the people, and when the people themselves spoke their voice was supreme.

I contend, therefore, that I was justly entitled to the nomination by full Convention, had it been organized in Newport on the 6th inst., at Walton on the 27th ult. The vote would have stood thus:

Boone	Jones	Arthur																					
Bracken	28	2																					
Carroll	4	16	Callahan	10	10	Grant	5	25	Harrison	5	25	Repton	1	24	Robertson	1	24	Trimble	17	—	Total	74	138
Callahan	10	10	Grant	5	25	Harrison	5	25	Repton	1	24	Robertson	1	24	Trimble	17	—	Total	74	138			
Grant	5	25	Harrison	5	25	Repton	1	24	Robertson	1	24	Trimble	17	—	Total	74	138						
Harrison	5	25	Repton	1	24	Robertson	1	24	Trimble	17	—	Total	74	138									
Repton	1	24	Robertson	1	24	Trimble	17	—	Total	74	138												
Robertson	1	24	Trimble	17	—	Total	74	138															
Trimble	17	—	Total	74	138																		
Total	74	138																					

Giving me a majority of six votes.

and the nomination, with two to spare, 142 being necessary to a choice. The meeting at Walton adjourned to Newport upon the resolution that none should be admitted to the Convention "except those claiming to be delegates," and strictly speaking, all who claimed should have been admitted, and the Convention should have determined who were rightfully there. It has been charged that the delegates for Judge Arthur were refused admission to the hall. This charge can not be maintained with truth, any more than that the Jones delegates were refused admission to the hall. They were all refused until it was agreed that the two delegations should meet for consultation, and I suppose it was by mere accident that the Jones delegates assembled in Odd-fellows Hall, and the Arthur delegates in Snell's Hall. If there was any design as to halls, I have not yet heard of it. The correspondence between the two bodies, however, will show that after it was understood in our Convention that Judge Arthur's friends had assembled at the Court-house, and were about to make a nomination, a committee was appointed to wait upon them and invite them unconditionally to Odd-fellows Hall and unite with us in organizing a full Convention. They refused this invitation, and each Convention proceeded to make a nomination. The propositions which were made by my friends for a fair adjustment of difficulties can not be controverted, viz: If Boone was the hinge on which the nomination turned, as admitted, "to refer it back to the people of that county by another primary election." If that did not satisfy, "to submit the question to the Democratic votes of the entire district in primary election," there being ample time for the purpose.

Neither of these propositions were accepted, but one was made to me to withdraw, which it might have been readily understood I could not then accede to, as I had so determined with my friends. But while I might, and do contend that the Convention at Odd-fellows Hall was properly constituted, and that I was rightfully nominated, the schism now in the party is too apparent not to impress the intelligent men among us with apprehension and alarm. I am not disposed to condemn, but I shrink from family quarrels, at best, political or otherwise. In the real fight, give me toes to confront, not friends.

When my generous and confident supporters so unanimously and ardently tendered me the nomination, in my gushing zeal and gratitude I embraced it with pride and confidence of success over all opponents, and while I still think the probability is decidedly in my favor, yet the repose and reflection of a few days, the counting of the forces that may be brought into the field against us, warn me of the danger of defeat to our cause, and I am resolved that it never shall be said that Thomas L. Jones that he aided the contingency which sent a Radical to Congress. I have straggled too long with that little band of sturdy Democrats at the National Capitol against those who would rush into the liberties of my country by any act or ambition of mine, to add a single mite to their already overwhelming numbers? No; rather let me retire to the obscure walks of life. I choose not to risk the hazard of the die. I confess I had desired a reelection to Congress. I thought it due me, and I feel confident that I have won the approbation of my honored constituency. I realize then, I am opposed by a gentleman who commanded a large vote in his favor and our party is divided. Having been twice preferred by the Democracy of this district, once by acclamation, to a seat in Congress, and having some little reputation with the Democracy of the county, I feel too great a responsibility in prolonging a struggle which might end in the defeat of our party or at best in a lingering dissatisfaction in our political household. The honor I have sought could not compensate for either result. Were I successful, I should expect to be the laurels of triumph would be dimmed by want of common acclaim. I can afford to retire. I do so with pleasure, believing it to be for the good of the party, for its peace and harmony and for our cause—the cause of civil liberty to our beloved country. In declining myself, I seek not to drag another down. I shall cheerfully support any man who bears our banner with the approval of the party. And now, my noble friends who have supported me through good and evil report, receive the grateful expressions of a heart that never yields except when honor or duty calls, and with the same pride which inspires me, I beg you allow me to withdraw from the contest you have so gallantly fought. Believe with me that the duty you so definitely imposed upon me is "more honored in the breach than in the observance." Let us heal the schism and stand as a party in solid column. In an hour like this, let me rather bear the olive branch than wear the victor's plume. Democrats all, behold the emblem of our noble State—"United we stand divided we fall." Your obedient servant,

THOMAS L. JONES.

## Simmons' Liver Regulator.

The effect of Simmons' Regulator on the stomach liver and kidneys is prompt and effectual.

[For the Cynthiana News.]  
BERRYVILLE, KY., October 14.  
MR. A. WITTMAN:—At your request I have read the documents received from you relative to France. I have translated portions of the circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre: I did not translate the letters for they are too lengthy, but all tending to show the firm and determined feeling which animates the people of France. The attempt to conquer such a Nation by Prussia, is preposterous. And it is equally so to think of France ever becoming a republican government. The experiment has been tried unsuccessfully. The same causes will produce the same results. She does not possess the elements which are indispensable to secure the establishment of a Republic on a sure foundation. I have not time to be more explicit.

Yours respectfully,  
HENRY LEUBA.  
(COPY.)

Circular addressed to the diplomatic agents of France by the Vice-President of the Government entrusted with the National Defense. The events which have just transpired in Paris are so well explained by the unmistakable logic of facts, that it is useless to delay any longer as to their intent and tendency.

In adopting an unavoidable policy too long held in check, the population of Paris has only obeyed the dictates of imperative necessity—that of its own safety.

She is not willing to suffer annihilation with the criminal government which was leading France to ruin. She did not bring about the downfall of Napoleon and his dynasty—she has adopted her present policy in the name of right, of justice and of the public welfare; and this determination has been so well confirmed, after mature deliberation by all classes, that not one, even among the most turbulent supporters of the imperial government, has made the least attempt to restore it.

The government of Napoleon over its downfall to the accumulated pressure of its blundering policy and to the intense dissatisfaction of a nation. Not a drop of blood has been spilled—no one has been deprived of his liberty. And we have seen what has not its parallel in history—citizens called by the voice of the people to high positions as military defenders, refraining from retaliating on the opponents who but yesterday had threatened them with military execution.

Order has not been suspended for a single moment. Our confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the National Guard and of the whole population, is a sure guaranty of its continuance.

No longer suffering the shame and dangerous policy of a government traitor to all its duties, every one feels that the first act for the preeminence of this National sovereignty thus organized, is to be true to it, and to consider its strength as emanating from principles of right and justice.

Besides, we have no time to lose—the enemy is at our gates. We have but one thought—that of driving him from our territory. But even this necessity has not been forced on France by us—nor would it have been, had our warnings been listened to. We have zealously supported a peace policy even to the detriment of our popularity.

We have warmly opposed the war and urged the policy of respecting the right of nations. We have insisted that Germany should be left mistress of her destinies. We desired that liberty should be enjoyed in common, and that it should be our common backer. We were confident that these moral principles would tend to secure permanent peace. But we demand that each citizen should be furnished with arms, that the officers be elected and regularly organized so as to render our nation unconquerable on our soil.

The imperial government which had for a long period separated its interests from those of the Nation refused to adopt that policy. We now advocate it with the hope that France, profiting from experience, will be wise enough to carry it into practice. And particularly as the King of Prussia has declared that he did not wage war against France, but against the Imperial Dynasty. The downfall of the dynasty leaves France free to adopt another form of government. Will the King of Prussia continue a war which will

prove as fatal to him as to us? Will he, in the 19th century, exhibit to the world, the cruel spectacle of two nations seeking to destroy each other, and forgetting humanity, reason and science, act in such a manner as surely will end in bloodshed and ruin? He is free to assume the responsibility in the opinion of the world and of futurity! If it is in defiance, we shall certainly accept it as such. But never shall we yield one inch of territory nor a stone of our fortresses. A dishonorable peace would end in a war of extermination in a very brief period of time!

We will only treat for a peace based on a just and fixed basis. It is our interest as well as that of all Europe. We feel confident that the question, divested of dynastic influence and prejudice, will meet universal approbation. But even should it not prove so we shall not falter—we have an army brave and firm, and arms supplied provided—but still more we have three hundred thousand combatants determined to hold out to the last.

We call God, by whom we shall be judged, to witness that we seek nothing but an honorable peace. But if the unjust war now waged against us, and which we have opposed, is to continue, we shall do our duty to the end, and I feel confident that our cause, founded on right and justice, must finally triumph.

(Signed) JULES FAVRE,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

## EUROPEAN WAR NEWS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 13th.

A dispatch from Tours reports that a battle occurred on Friday 1st between Fort Mont Valerien and St. Cloud on the west side of Paris. The French, under General Ducrot, made a sortie in force, and the Prussians were completely defeated and forced to retreat to Versailles, entirely surrounding the position they had lately occupied, and from which they might have shelled the western portion of Paris. The Prussians entered Orleans Tuesday night. The French are on the left bank of the Loire. The Prussians have been repulsed at Dreux.

FRIDAY October 14th.

An engagement occurred on the 14th inst., near Buzen, between a body of Franco-tiens and Prussians. After a short conflict the latter retired with a loss of thirty killed and wounded. The Prussians are leaving Gourmay and marching to Mezieres, and turning from St. Quentin they threaten Amiens. Gisors has been occupied by the Prussians. On Tuesday the army of the Loire were driven out of Orleans after a fight of nine hours. Orleans was subsequently stormed. The Prussians took ten thousand prisoners. It is stated that the Empress Eugenie sent for General Bonbraki in order to propose, through him, conditions of peace, on the basis that Prussia should retain Alsace and Lorraine, and allow the Prince Imperial to govern her regency.

SATURDAY October 15th.

The Prussians have captured Breteuil and entered Espinal. Lyons is reported in a condition to be able to resist any force the Prussians can bring against it. Minister Gambetta, in a proclamation to the people of Tours, announces that on Monday the Prussians were driven back on the entire zone around Paris, and dislodged from all the positions they have been occupying for the last three weeks. Three thousand Germans are marching on Rouen. General Bonbraki has arrived at Tours.

WEDNESDAY, October 19th.

It is reported that peace negotiations at Brussels, between General Burnside and others, have resulted in a total failure. Bismarck's terms were rejected by the Paris Government. The Prussians and French are still concentrating large forces near Orleans, preparatory to a great battle. A dispatch from Tours announces that the news of another successful sortie at Paris had been just received. The Prussians are reported to have lost three thousand men. M. Thiers has returned to France. Garibaldi has left Tours for the French army in the Vosges. An attaché of the Foreign Affairs Office, who has just arrived at Valenciennes from Paris, reports that the Prussians, owing to tremendous fire from the forts, are unable to approach near enough to bombard the city.

MONDAY, October 17th.

The Prussians deny the reports of the recent French successes before Paris. They say the Prussians hold the same positions occupied by them on the 19th of September. Soissons after an obstinate defense of four days, has capitulated to the German forces. A general battle is imminent near Ferte St. Aubin. Garibaldi has been assigned to the command of the irregular forces in the Vosges. The Prussians on Sunday attacked the outpost at Rouen. The French cavalry held their ground, losing only a few men. A brother of Marshal Bazaine denies that the General refuses to recognize the Republic.

TUESDAY, October 18th.

A special dispatch says that by the sortie at Paris on Saturday, the Prussians

## Dry Goods, Carpets, etc.,

JUST RECEIVED,

—AT—

## WALKER'S

A large and elegant Stock of DRY GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER.

SUCH AS

Silks, Silk Poppins, Emp. Cloth, Merinos Alpaccas, Plaid Wool, Poppins, Delains, etc.

ALSO,

Flannels, Cassimers, Cloths, Jeans, Cloaking, Shawls, Velvets, etc.

I am opening an unusually large and attractive stock of very desirable Fabrics, suitable for this season of the year, which I offer to the Ladies of Covington and vicinity at very low prices. I have taken much pains in selecting my fall stock, and can safely assure my Customers that they will find it as choice and desirable as the market affords.

I will not enumerate prices, but cordially invite examination of our entire stock, and comparison of any other house, either in Covington or Cincinnati.

JAMES W. WALKER,

Corner of Sixth and Madison Streets.  
October 20, 1870—2mo.

## HOW IS THIS FOR HIGH?

Can you can Fruits as Cheap as I can

I buy my cans at

## J. E. SMITH'S,

He can make more cans than any body else can in Cynthiana.

Mr. Smith, takes pleasure in announcing, that he has on hand the largest assortment of Tin-ware and Stoves that has ever been on exhibition in Cynthiana—and that he invites the ladies to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

July 7, 1870.

lans were driven back from the city with a loss of 8,000 in killed and wounded. A large amount of supplies were also captured. Four thousand prisoners and 132 guns were taken at the capture of Soissons. A Berlin dispatch says Marshall Bazaine has made offers of capitulation. It is believed at Brussels that General Boier has left Metz for Versailles to negotiate for the surrender of that fortress. The rumor that negotiations are pending for peace on the basis of the cession of Alsace and Luxembourg to Prussia is also believed at Brussels to be well founded.

## A TORPID SYSTEM.

Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal spirits give way, and a strange torpor falls upon the body and intellect. There is little or no pulsation, the muscular vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seems to have departed, and an indifference to the pleasures of life, and even of its grave responsibilities, take the place of that earnest interest in both which characterize every well balanced mind when in a healthy condition. This state of torpor, which is often the precursor of some serious malady, it indicates unmistakably that the vital forces are languishing and need a stimulus. In such cases the effect of a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is wonderfully beneficial. The great tonic wakes up the system from its droop, restores the vitality and energy of a new system. The relaxed nerves recover their elasticity under the operations of the specific, like the steel of a sword, and a misshapen blade, the process of tuning, and the debility are replaced by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life that almost seemed a burden while the season of depression lasted, becomes once more enjoyable. That such radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkalis and minerals so extensively used in modern practice, may seem incredible to those who put their faith in the medical efficacy of active poisons, but if these skeptics will take the trouble to enquire of those who have tested the corrective and alternative virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described, they will find the statement to be true.

October 6, 1870—1mo.

## MISLER'S HERB BITTERS.

This celebrated tonic and stimulant will restore the digestive organs to a perfectly healthy state. It will thoroughly eradicate all morbid matter from the blood, cleanse the entire system, and produce the most efficacious action of the different organs of the human body. It is the Great Blood Purifier and Infallible Remedy for Dyspepsia, Cholera, Cramps in the Stomach, Headache resulting from a deranged stomach, and also that harassing disease Sick Headache, Biliousness, &c. The fact that in all parts of the land the medical faculty prescribe MISLER'S HERB BITTERS for diseases, should convince the most skeptical that this proprietary compound is a medicine upon which they can rely as absolutely efficacious in curing such diseases as we have enumerated above. Sold by all druggists. Price one dollar per bottle.

October 6, 1870—1mo.

SHOP Made Boots and Shoes, for Men and Boys, Ladies, and Children, made to my order and warranted to fit and give satisfaction to the wearers.

## MUSIC! MUSIC! MUSIC!

Miss Georgia A. Richardson, will open her Music School, on Monday, September 19th, 1870, being the First Monday after the close of the Harrison County Fair.

## TERMS:

Lessons on Piano and Guitar, each per Session of 20 weeks  
Use of Instrument for Practising, for 20 weeks, 5  
Operative Singing for 20 weeks, 25  
Ballad Singing and Theory of Music taught in classes, Free of Charge.  
No deduction, except in cases of illness, protracted beyond 3 weeks.  
Miss Richardson's pupils will enter by the Session, she will collect every 4 weeks, August 18, 1870.

## GRAND OPENING,

MILLINERY GOODS,  
A. J. WEBB'S,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Black and Colored Velvets, Velveteens, Cloaking Velvets, Laces, Corsets, Mourning Gowns, Veils, &c. Milliners and the Public are invited to examine the largest stock of Millinery goods in the city before purchasing. September 22, 1870—2mo.

## BUILDING MATERIALS.

LOUGHEAD & PORTER,  
DOORS, SASH AND SHUTTER

## MANUFACTURERS

BUILDING MATERIALS  
OF Every Description,  
No. 22 HANBELL STREET,  
West of C. & D. E. Depot  
CINCINNATI, O.  
August 18, 1870—1mo—3dr

## LUMBER! LUMBER!

Shingles, Laths, Sash,  
DOORS, BLINDS, &c.

We are now prepared to furnish all the above articles at

## Greatly Reduced Prices.

and as low as they can be bought in Cincinnati. Being connected with one of the largest manufacturing or Lumber at Saginaw, Michigan, enables us to sell in any quantity cheaper than any other dealer in this city. We have now in our yard

2,000,000

feet of seasoned Pine, Poplar and Hemlock Lumber.

500,000

Extra "A" No. 1 18 inch Sawn Shingles

5,000,000

cut Poplar Shingles from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per thousand. Delivered on board of cars without extra charge.

CHARLES &amp; MATHEWS,

No. 68 Pike street Covington,

July 1, 1870.

September 22, 1870—4mo.

D. A. GIVENS



CYNTHIANA NEWS.  
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1870.  
LOCAL MATTER.

**Take Notice.**  
All persons having notices in this column will be charged 20 cents per line.

**For Sale.**  
A number of papers for sale at the News office for \$1.00 per hundred.

**Severely Injured.**  
About three weeks since, our old friend Paul King, was thrown from his horse and seriously injured. We understand that he is doing well and will be up soon.

**Readle Court Court.**  
Circuit Court commenced at Fall mouth last Monday.

**Circuit Court in Harrison.**  
Will begin in Harrison the second Monday in November.

**New York Life Insurance Co.**

It is a well known fact that at the breaking out of the rebellion, there were in existence a large number of Policies taken in the New York Life Insurance Company, by Southern Policy Holders. During the war it was impossible to pay the renewals and consequently all of nearly all of them were allowed to lapse. At the close of the war on their expressing a desire to renew them, the policy holders were met by the following form of an affidavit, issued at the office of the New York Life Insurance Company, upon compliance with which and paying all arrears with 7% compound interest, and procuring a certificate of good health from one of the Company's Examining Physicians, they were graciously allowed to renew their policies.

STATE OF \_\_\_\_\_  
County of \_\_\_\_\_  
I, \_\_\_\_\_ of the County of \_\_\_\_\_ State of \_\_\_\_\_ formerly insured in New York Life Insurance Company, under Policy No. \_\_\_\_\_ do hereby declare and say, that I have not been connected with the army and navy of the so-called Confederate States and have not participated in the rebellion against the United States Government.

**Church of the Advent-Protector.**  
The Mite Society will meet at the residence of J. W. Leck, Esq., on Friday (to-morrow) evening at seven o'clock.

On Sunday, morning next, the 23rd inst., the Rector will preach a Funeral Sermon on the death of Gen. R. E. Lee. Services to commence at half past ten.

**Died.**  
Mr. Thos. T. Bradford, the oldest printer in Lexington, and former publisher of the old Lexington Gazette died in that city on last Sunday night.

**No Premium.**  
We have been informed by a friend that Mrs. G. R. Shaw was awarded the premium on best far of some pickles, but by some unexplained circumstance she has failed to receive the money. Somebody should see that the money was placed where it belongs.

**Agricultural Observer and Reporter.**  
One of the oldest, best, and certainly one of the clearest farmers' journals in this country is the Agricultural Observer and Reporter, published weekly at Lexington, Ky., at \$1.50 per annum in advance. It is the only Southern agricultural paper printed in the blue-grass region which is so famous for its rich soil and splendid live stock. The getting-up of a club of six subscribers will receive this valuable paper for one year gratis.

**Leg Broken.**  
Mr. Jno. Trimble, who resides near Lair's Station received a kick on his left leg below the knee, and broke it. The wound is called a compound compound fracture. We understand from Dr. A. J. Beale, who set it, that he is doing well.

**A Preacher wanted.**  
Last Sunday the resignation of Elder Case, was read in the Christian Church, in this city, and as far as we could judge was received reluctantly. Elder Case, has been connected with this church nearly or quite two years. He is an excellent man and a good pulpit orator. We know nothing of the cause which carries him away.

**Explosion.**  
The Portable Steam Saw Mill, belonging to Thomas Rhorer of this county, was totally destroyed last week, by the explosion of the boiler. He was sawing at the time of the accident in the neighborhood of Millford, in Bracken county.

**Town Talk.**  
Mr. Tip Wilson, shipped from the Cynthia Depot last Tuesday, a lot of Hogs, three of which weighed 1,548 pounds. They were large swine.

Wash Turner is a good Farmer and a clever man. Not many days since Wash brought to town a large Pumpkin which weighed 65 pounds. He gave it to our friend Paul King, Jr., who with Felix Ashbrook, carries on a live Grocery Store on Pike Street. Mr. K., informs us that the Pumpkin Pies at his house are cheaper than he has ever known them since he left his Farm.

C. B. Cook and Mr. Frisbie are the committee on Engines. We understand that they propose to buy or look at one for Cynthia very soon. We are pleased to know that we have some enterprise among us.

We have heard not a few of our best citizens say, that they would be pleased to see the streets of Cynthia fit up. It can be done cheaply and respectfully, and as we have heard no objections, it will be done. We hope, Lie Cook and Frisbie make the estimate while on the Engine business.

Last Monday, as per Proclamation, the Business Houses of Cynthia were closed from 12 o'clock until 2 o'clock, P. M., in honor of our late General R. E. Lee. The Court-House was festooned in black in good style. Our Jailor I. N. Webb, covered the Court House door with a large piece of crape, and Dr. Beale, Mr. Spragens and J. Deshler, arranged the upper part. Mr. Smith, Mr. Stove and Tim mau draped the front of his Store on Main Street, in mourning in good style. The bells of the Episcopal Church and Court House were tolled. It was a solemn occasion.

S. B. Curran, of Claysville, was in Cynthia on Tuesday. Rev. Mr. Teane, Rector of the Episcopal Church of this city will preach a Funeral Sermon, on the death of Gen. Lee. Everybody is invited.

Gen. Leslie Combs, passed through Cynthia last Monday. He looks well. Mr. Allen Kizer was in Cynthia on Monday—and believes that he has the best Sweet Potatoes in the world.

Joel F. Love, of Illinois, has been in Harrison several days. Mr. Love was on a visit to his native home and friends. He was looking well, and is satisfied with the state of his adoption.

One extreme begets another. If we have a long dry time, we are certain to have a long heavy rain, a big river and a flood. Our friends residing along Licking River should pay attention to these changes.

The little boys, who gather in front of the Post Office during the opening of the Mail, are particularly obnoxious to the P. M., because of the uproar they keep up. He cannot open the mail as rapidly as when quietness prevails. The Post Office is no place for a big noise.

We have a Machine Shop in Cynthia.

J. H. Shawhan has put up the brick on his new house on the hill. It looks well. J. J. Parish done the work.

J. J. Parish, has torn down an old Log House, on Walnut Street, which it is said was one among the first houses built in Cynthia. It was nearly one hundred years of age.

In Russia they wallop butchers who cheat their customers. We might learn a thing or two of Russia.

**Strange Proceedings.**  
While in Covington last week, a gentleman informed us, that he was on the Covington and Lexington R. R. Cars, coming from the South, when a difficulty sprang up between a traveler, and the Conductor. The Conductor demanded of the traveler a ticket, or the money for his fare. The traveler refused to pay, and as the Conductor had a pass, but could not produce it. The Conductor requested him to give his name. He hesitated, when the rope was pulled and the train stopped. In a moment the stranger was on his feet going towards the door, without his own assistance, but a by-stander offered to pay his way to Covington. This was satisfactory, and the train swept on with lightning speed toward the North, and but few of the passengers ever discovered or perhaps ever will, that the stranger was no less a personage than Col. J. G. Craddock, Editor of the Falls Kentuckian. It seems that he had so completely changed his looks and appearance, that quite a number of his particular friends had failed to recognize him. We have often suspected Craddock for visiting our sanctum sinog, and now we believe it.

**Negro Testimony Excluded in the Kenton Criminal Court.**  
Last Monday's Cincinnati Enquirer says, Judge Boyd rendered his decision in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Fenton, in the Kenton Criminal Court.

The question at issue was the admissibility of the testimony of a negro named Owen Hawkins, who was offered as a witness by the defendant. The testimony was objected to by Col. Duncan, Commonwealth's Attorney, who made an argument in support of his objection. The defendant was represented by Colonel Robert Richardson, who also made an argument of some length.

Judge Boyd announced his decision to be against the admission of the testimony; and in so doing stated that he did not deem it necessary to pass upon the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill and other acts of Congress, as he did not think they affected the question of evidence. It is rumored that the United States authorities will take some action against the Judge and the Prosecuting Attorney, as they instituted proceedings very promptly in similar cases in Louisville and elsewhere.

**If You Have Sallow.**  
Color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, dullness, drowsiness, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, tongue coated, internal heat, unsteady appetite, low spirits, gloomy forebodings, you are suffering from liver complaint or biliousness, and nothing else will relieve and cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. Sold by Druggists. A pamphlet sent free. Address Dr. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

**Baptizing.**  
I will attend to the Ordinance of Baptism, on Sunday at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the foot of Pleasant Street. I hope everybody will give attention to Yours in Christ.

REV. JOHN JOHNSON.

**Wayne's Bill.**  
DUNSTONVILLE, FAIRFIELD CO., O., May 30, 1870.

MESSES. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cincinnati, O.:—GENTLEMEN:—I have been using your preparations in my practice for some length of time—practiced mostly of G. G. Berk, Drugist, Lancaster, Ohio—and have been delighted with the result, especially with WAYNE'S HERETIC, which has answered the indications in my cases, whenever that class of medicines was required; and as such would most heartily commend the same to the profession.

GEO. B. MILLS, M. D.

**Union Republican Candidate.**

6th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.  
**THOMAS WRIGHTSON,**  
Of Campbell County.

October 20, 1870—11.

**Covington Live Stock Market.**

Cattle—Prices are as follows: Shipping grade, first quality of butchers, 34¢; second quality, 32¢; third quality, 30¢. Sheep—Sold at from 22¢ to 24¢, according to quality. Lambs are sold at 12¢ to 14¢, per pound.

Hogs—Prices range from 7¢ to 7½¢, according to weight and quality.

MAILED.

At the Chris. Ch. Church in Germantown, Ky., on Thursday, October 13, 1870, by Elder H. B. Taylor, G. R. Keller, of Cynthia, to Miss Fannie E. Bolton, of Mass. County.

On October 13th, 1870, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. D. B. Lemmon, by Rev. I. R. Barber, Mr. Burton Brewsaw, and Miss Sallie E. Lemmon, all of this county.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**H. KASSAUER,**  
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
All kinds of Candles.

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.**  
Scott Street, between Third and Fourth.  
COVINGTON, KY.

(All Orders promptly attended to.)  
October 20, 1870—11.

**GOOD NEWS TO MARRIED LADIES.**

**The U. C. C.**  
For further particulars Address  
Box 173, Mt. Sterling, Ky.  
October 20, 1870.

**CIDER—APPLES!**

I have a large supply of Sweet and Crab Cider on hand, and will be happy to supply my friends on the Kentucky Central, at reasonable rates. Good White Apples also on hand. Orders may be sent to me at Colburn Station, or to Box 240, Covington, Ky.

P. C. CURLEY.  
October 20, 1870—11.

**Excursion Tickets**

TO  
**COVINGTON,**

FOR THE  
**GREAT EXPOSITION**

ON  
Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

ROUND TRIP - - - \$2 75

October 20, 1870.

**HENRY ECKENROTH.**

MANUFACTURER OF  
**HUMAN HAIR,**  
Wigs, Switches, Curls, Puffs, Chignons, DIAMOND DUST, &c.

SHAMPOONING, CUTTING AND HAIR CUTTING.  
No. 54½ Madison Street,  
COVINGTON, KY.

Separate Room for Ladies and Children.  
October 20, 1870—11.

**STOLEN BONDS!**  
On Saturday night, October 15th, 1870, my residence was entered by a burglar or burglars, and some Bonds to the amount of Fifteen Hundred Dollars carried away. The Bonds are as follows:

**\$1,000 Bond on Heintzen county, Minnesota, Jail Bond, Issued by F. R. E. Cornet.**

**\$500, Bond, Water Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.**

Cupons attached to Bonds, payment on all of which has been stopped, so that the holder will find them worthless.

A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the Bonds, and no questions asked.

J. A. COOK.

October 20, 1870—11.

**RUN OFF.**

This is to give notice that a man calling himself Daniel Bailey, about 45 years of age, and heavy set, left my employ on Tuesday night last, in my debt, and persuaded another man by the name of Anderson Bailey, and Catherine Johnson to accompany him. He went off in the night, largely in debt to myself as well as to others. He feigned sickness for a day or two before leaving. He came from North Carolina and lived for many years in this country. Any one employing him, will find him plausible in address, but one of the greatest rascals in the country. My object in advertising said Bailey is to prevent others from being imposed on as I have been.

A. J. REID.

October 20, 1870—3w.

**My Lager Bier,**

Is fresh and lively, and a superior article can not be found in Cynthia.

I keep good Cigars, Tobacco and Canned Fruit of all kinds, and a lot of Candies.

The Columbus is coming or very near, and the Columbus is the place to get good Bier.

ALEX. WITMAN.

October 13, 1870—11.

**Bourbon Marble Works**

**W. A. HILL,**

DEALER IN

Foreign and American Marble,

Particular attention paid to SCOTCH GRANITE WORK.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, TABLES, &c.

CORNER OF MAIN AND LOCUST STS. PAHRS, KY.

October 13, 1870—11.

**NEW CARPENTER SHOP.**

TAKE Notice that I will do work 10 per cent. cheaper than any shop in the city.

E. J. COOPER, Court Square, near Wm. Nonse's Paint Shop, Cynthia, Ky.

I am now prepared to do all work in the Carpenter line, and will contract to build houses from the stump up.

My work shall be done in a manner to suit customers.

Having located permanently in Cynthia, I solicit a share of Public Patronage.

October 13, 1870.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

The Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, at his residence, on Highland Creek, about one mile West of Highlandville, on Wednesday, the 26th of October, 1870, Three head of Week Horses; One Fine Colored Horse and Fresh Milk Cow; 14 head of head fat and 75 or 80 good young Hogs; some Farming Implements; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and some stock felled in the field, and at the same time I will sell the lot, and premises where I live, until the 1st of March next. Terms of Sale: A Credit of six months will be given upon all sums above \$5, the purchaser giving bond with security—under \$5 cash in hand.

A. W. LYNN, Auctioneer.

October 20, 1870—11.

**"THE EXCELSIOR."**

PIKE ST., CYNTHIANA, KY.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES.

I HAVE Opened an Elegant Saloon in Cynthia, where I hope my friends and the public generally, will call and see me. They can find every description of good Liquors at my Saloon.

Also, I keep Cigars, and Cave Oysters. My Beer shall be fresh and drinkable.

Call and See Me.

H. A. POLLMAYER.

October 20, 1870—11.

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For further particulars Address

Box 173, Mt. Sterling, Ky.

October 20, 1870.

**NEW REMEDY!**

**WAYNE'S**

DIURETIC AND ALTERNATIVE

ELIXIR OF

**BUCHU, JUNIPER,**

AND

**ACETATE POTASH,**

A new and valuable preparation for the relief and cure of Gravel, Irritations of the Bladder and Urinary Organs, Rheumatism, and Gouty Affections, Pain in the Back and Loins, &c., &c., &c.

MANUFACTURED BY THE PROPRIETORS.

**F. E. SUIRE & CO.**

Wholesale Druggists,

N. W. COR. FOURTH & VINE STREETS, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

October 20th 1870.

Subscription to the Cynthia News \$2 a year in advance.

No. 35, Lexington Pike, COVINGTON, KY.

Shoe Findings, &c.,

Market price paid for Hides and Leather Blue rough.

September 8, 1870—11.

**W. W. BEAN**

Tanner and Courier,

Leather, Hides and Oil, French and Domestic Calf Skins and Kips

**Something New Under the Sun.**

**I SAY MISTER!**

Cold Weather & Warm Drinks AT THE

**Columbo Restaurant.**

MAIN ST., CYNTHIANA.

Has just received a new and excellent lot of Liquors, consisting of

Pure Bourbon Whisky, Pure Gin,

and Wines of all descriptions.

The Columbus is open Day and Night, and Meals are furnished at all hours. Everything the market affords can be had at the Columbus.

The Best Oysters in the World and prepared to suit the most fastidious epicure.

**My Lager Bier,**

Is fresh and lively, and a superior article can not be found in Cynthia.

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No. 35, Lexington Pike, COVINGTON, KY.

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September 8, 1870—11.

**CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS.**

R. H. Kline, M. D., at the PHILADELPHIA CANCER INSTITUTE, 331 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and E. D. Dalton, A. M., M. D., 23 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

are making most remarkable cures of **Cancers, Tumors and Ulcers.**

by new principles—Cancer Antidotes—that remove the largest Cancers and Tumors without caustic, cutting or burning medicines, and with but little pain.

No other treatment short of amputation. For particulars, send for a circular, call upon or address either of the above.

Dr. Kline will be with Dr. Dalton, October 15th and 16th.

September 23, 1870—3mos.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

WANTED:



## THE HOG.

A writer in the Chicago Post grows eloquent in praise of the hog. We quote: The hog has been in disrepute for a long time, at least ever since he began to play his part in the ancient religions. It is fashionable to ridicule and denounce him, to call him a filthy brute, and to insist that he is the dire author of leprosy, consumption, cancer, scrofula, and the most disgusting diseases that afflict humanity. This is the teaching of prejudice, not of science. The hog outlives all hostility and laughs, so to speak at the success of his slanderers. Still is the reeking roast pig the sacrifice of many a dinner-table and still is the rural ceiling festooned with the savory sausage and the smoke-house fragrant with ham. We deal with facts, not sentiment. The hog is a true cosmopolite—a citizen of the world. He increases and multiplies and inherits every part of the habitable globe. He is as ubiquitous as the bat. He does not stand in high repute for his manners, but he is most accommodating, thriving with equal content in the sty of the rich and the kitchen of the indigent. He wallows sometimes, but naturalists tell us he does this for the sake of cleanliness which is next to godliness—for the same reason that the Pacific Islanders grease themselves. Among his quaint peculiarities are his grunt of satisfaction and his squeal of remonstrance and reproach. He should never be killed till he stops his squealing, it is the approved method of breaking him of the habit. Homer, in his Odyssey, honored the swine-keeper with the confidence of Ulysses—and why not? The hog, called stupid, is really one of the most enterprising and sagacious of animals. The gamekeeper of Sir Henry Mildmay actually broke a black sow to hunt game in the woods, and she ran in the hunt with wonderful success. She would track game, back and stand and point partridges, pheasants, snipes, and rabbits, as skillfully as a bred pointer. She would bound in response to a whistle, and would wag her tail and squeal with delight on being shown a gun.

The Babylonian Talmud says: "Cursed be he that breedeth hogs," and the history of the Maccabees tells us that the scribe Eleazer walked straight to the tortures of persecution rather than eat a slice of spare rib, heroically preferring the martyr's stake to the pork steak. This animal has been under the ban of many religions. The Mohammedans learned of the Jews, as the Jews had previously learned from the Egyptians, to hate him because he pervertedly declined to "chew the cud," but he still manages to masticate and digest considerable pottage in the course of a year.

The hog is the product of nature's most economical thought. There is no part that can not be utilized. His flesh, fat, bristles, hair, hocks, bones are all turned to account. "The divisions of his uncious body," says Apicius, "are as familiar as the divisions of the earth. His ears and feet go to souce; His brains are a choice dish for the epicure. His tail hair for ages been claimed by successive generations of children as their peculiar property. Tradition points out how to appropriate it: roast on the coals, take in the fingers and eat without salt."

The hog is the staff of life—the arch enemy of famine—the poor man's best friend. Moreover, in his earlier days he is strikingly playful, frisky, cunning and graceful—as much more interesting than a human infant of the same age as the latter is more interesting than so much puppy. In adult piggishness he is omnivorous and self-reliant, bold and expeditious, and he breeds faster grows faster and keeps cheaper than any other domestic animal.

America is pre-eminently the home of the hog—he is a logical deduction from Indian corn. He was introduced to Virginia in 1609 and here he multiplied so rapidly that the colonists were compelled to palade Jamestown—high to keep out the Indians, close to keep out the hogs. Mrs. Hog can produce ten to twenty at a birth, as often as twice a year. The descendants of a single pair, allowing six million in fifty years. The gratitude of the country is due to Cincinnati for that, by assiduous harvesting, she keeps down the inundation which constantly threatens to overwhelm us in an uncommon ruin.

The Toronto Telegraph ridicules the idea that Minister Morton will prosecute the Alabama negotiations vigorously. It says: "Every American Minister starts to England with a 'firm policy' in regard to the settlement of the Alabama claims." When he arrives there, the policy that in Washington was so firm weakens and decays, just as a plant from the torrid zone wilts in the cold earth of Greenland. The Minister visits the nobles in Piccadilly, and begins to think himself a god with a bell on. He tasteth of the roast beef and drinketh of the strong beer of Old England, and forgetteth the American people, whose dearest interests he sacrifices for good dinners. Then the American people howl for his return. These things have happened to Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Motley, and they will happen to Mr. Morton, if we may judge by his antecedents. We give him a three months' sojourn in London."

"Profundissimus" is getting up a new catechism for the benefit of the rising generation, from which we give the following extracts.

Whom did Adam marry, and when did he marry her? One Eve.

What was her bridal dress? Barely nothing.

Not even a ribbon? No, she had no need of one, she was a rib-bone herself.

When Adam and Eve were in the gardening business, at what time did they commence picking apples? In the Fall.

What was the first step they took in the sugar business? Raising Cain.

Why did not Cain make good sugar? Because he wasn't Able.

Spirit, as well as sugar, comes from cane; What evil resulted from this Cain's spirit? Abel got slewed.

What reason have we to suppose that Cain also got slewed? He went immediately to the land of Hod.

Who was the greatest traveler and explorer? Jonah—he went into w(h)ales and went down in a diving bell(y).

Who was the wisest man? Knower.

What did he know? He knew enough to go in out of the rain.

Money—Two Failures.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 10th inst., says that the Money market has been easier in its working during the past than during the preceding week. This was shown, not only by diminished offerings of paper, but also by a better supply of currency. The failures of two firms engaged in the Whisky business has, however, made bankers more cautious in their discount operations, and it has been fully as difficult to effect negotiations as heretofore. Such improvement in the supply of currency as may be noticed, has been more in credits to outside banks than to local merchants. We note no change in rates of interest, the range being, as heretofore, 9 a 12 per cent., with 10 per cent., as the ruling figure, and with more Money offering to outside brokers than they can place in mercantile paper.

The symptoms of liver complaint are uneasiness and pain in the side. Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general constive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain and dull, heavy sensation, considerable headache, and sometimes a painful sensation of having left behind something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility, and low spirits. Sometimes, some of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them; but the liver is generally the organ most involved. Cure the liver with

DR. SIMMONS'

**Liver Regulator,**

A preparation of roots and herbs, warranted to be strictly vegetable, and can do no injury to any one.

It has been used by hundreds, and known for the last 35 years, as one of the most reliable, efficacious and harmless preparations ever offered to the suffering. It taken regularly and persistently, it is sure to cure.

REGULATOR.

Dyspepsia, headache, jaundice, costiveness, sick headache, chronic diarrhoea, affections of the bladder, camp dysentery, affections of the kidneys, fever, nervousness, chills, diseases of the skin, impurity of the blood, melancholy, or depression of spirits, heartburn, colic, or pains in the bowels, pain in the head, fever and ague, dropsy, boils, pain in back and limbs, scalding, erysipelas, toxic affections, and biliousness generally.

Prepared only by

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

Druggists, Macon, Ga.

Price \$1; by mail \$1 25.

Sold at the Drug Store of

JOHN W. RENAKER'S.

July 21, 1870—1y.

DR. THOS. B. SMITH.

Would respectfully inform the Public

that I have open my Office in Schumate's

Building on

MAIN ST., CYNTHIANA,

Cynthiana, Ky.,

to engage in curing most of the Diseases

of Horses and Cattle, and the general practice

as a Veterinarian. I would also inform the people at large,

that I shall continue to build

Smith's Agricultural Liniment.

The demand for this article is increasing

rapidly. I shall endeavor to supply the

demand, by calling to my aid as many re-

sources as may be necessary. I will not com-

ment on the virtues of this Liniment, nor

certificates after certificates, it is well

known to you as a cure for Rheumatism,

Son alga, Swellings, Strains, Sprains,

Bruis, Soreness, Pains, Collar Galls, Sad-

dle Galls, Sweeney, &c., to need comment.

As your public servant, I am truly,

THOMAS B. SMITH,

Veterinarian.

May 2, 1870.—1y.

TAILORING AND RENOVATING.

The undersigned has opened a Shop, in

the place formerly occupied by Geo. Dunn,

on Court Square, where he will be able to

accommodate the Public in all work in his

line, such as Cutting and Making Gentle-

man's wear, and Cleaning and Renovating

Clothing in the best style.

J. GHENER.

Cynthiana, August 11, 1870—3mos.

CENTRAL HOTEL.

John Sommer, Pro.

Cor. Pike and Washington Streets, opposite

K. C. R. R. Depot.

COVINGTON, KY.

JAS. R. GRAY, late o. Harrison co., Ky.

WM. C. HILL, ES. late of D. L. Ecken co., Ky.

May 12, 1870—1y.

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AGENT FOR

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE.

Keeps on hand all kinds of Machine Nec-

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Gunsmitting, Key fitting, Jobbing and Re-

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Cynthiana, Ky. July 23—1y.

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All kind of choice Family Groceries,

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Blade and Blasting Powder and Safety Fuse,

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French Calf and Kip Skins, and usual Tools

in Plumbing, Anything and everything

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be sold as cheap as the cheapest, and satis-

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Cynthiana, July 21, 1870—4mos.

Horses Handled and Sold.

JAS. T. NICHOLS,

HAS opened his Stable and Track, 3 1/2

miles West of Cynthiana, on the

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and Harness Horses, as well as cheap

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Longmoor, Wall & Co.,

HAVING formed a co-partnership for

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We would respectfully invite the attention

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Furniture,

Complete Chamber Sets,

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Tables, Stands, Sofas,

And everything comprised in a full and

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Goods delivered free of Charge.

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Gold Band and Decorated Tea-Sets.

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Castors, &c., &c.

In great variety—at old time Gold Prices.

Special attention paid to the Trade in

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Or which we intend to keep a full and com-

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We also have a Stock of Hardware, which

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it out.

We are also prepared with a complete

Stock of Wood and Metallic Coffins, and an

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which we may be called.

August 18, 1870.

Eclectic Medical College

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Chartered April 22, 1865.

The sixth session of this College will be

its preliminary course the 14th day of

October, and the regular course on Wednes-

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Robert Newton, M. D.,

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Paul W. Allen, M. D.,

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William H. Huxley, M. D.,

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeu-

tics.

James M. Quinn, M. D.,

Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Wo-

men and Children.

Edwin Freeman, M. D.,

Professor of Descriptive and Surgical An-

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J. M. F. Brown, M. D., LL. D.,

Professor of Physiology and Pathology.

J. Milton Sanders, M. D., LL. D.,

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Any further information may be obtained

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Aug 12—1y.

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Business promptly attended to in

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September 8, 1870—1y.

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